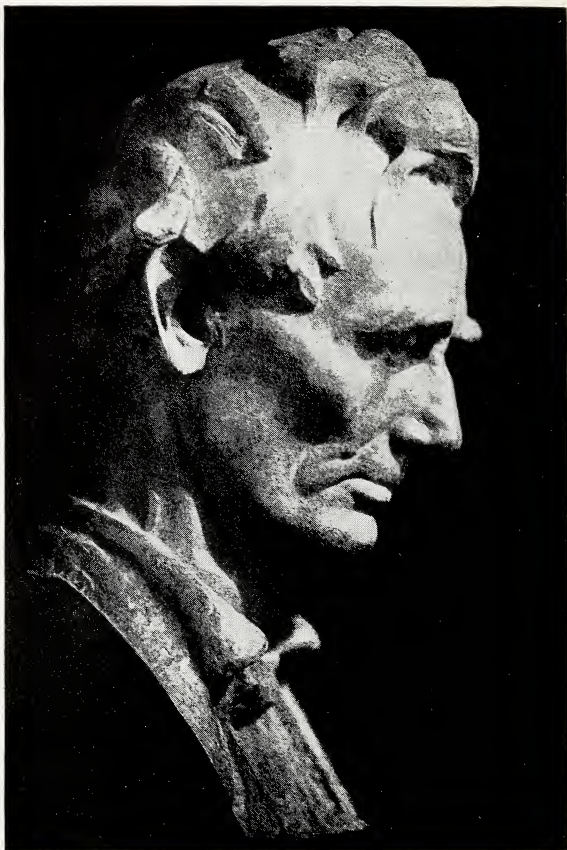


GUIDE TO ILLINOIS STATE BUILDINGS



EDWARD J. HUGHES
SECRETARY OF STATE

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Head of the Andrew O'Connor statue at the east front of the Illinois State Capitol at Springfield. This fine monument was unveiled on Oct. 5, 1918, Illinois centenary year. The statue represents Lincoln in a saddened mood as he made his farewell address to Springfield from the rear platform of the train that was taking him to Washington. The words of this address are inscribed in granite on the west side of the monument.

A Short History of Illinois' State Capitols

By EDWARD J. HUGHES
Secretary of State

THE HISTORY of the State of Illinois as it has moved through more than a century from a few sparsely settled but vigorous communities to a great commonwealth is made up of many things, each important in its own sphere, all meaningful as a whole. So it is the purpose of this brief booklet to sketch a part of that history, to outline the growth and movement of the seat of government of Illinois from the modest, rented State House of Kaskaskia in 1818 to the Capitol group of buildings in Springfield. Kaskaskia was the fount of government for a population of approximately 55,000; Springfield today is the center from which radiates the legislative power to nearly 8,000,000 citizens.

Kaskaskia Was Pioneer Center

From almost the earliest occupation of the portion of the Middle West which was to become the State of Illinois until 1818, a period of about 145 years, there has been a settlement at or near the vicinity of Kaskaskia, located in what was to become Randolph County. Kaskaskia and Fort Gage were the scene of one of George Rogers Clark's early triumphs when he

The editor's thanks are due to the staff of the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield for assistance in checking the authenticity of the historical facts in this booklet. During the years much erroneous Illinois history has found its way into print.



First State House of Illinois at Kaskaskia. The building was only rented and served as Capitol from 1818 until 1820 when the seat of government was moved to Vandalia, the second capitol of the State. Due to the encroachments of the Mississippi at its junction with the Kaskaskia River the building was completely destroyed in the Spring of 1898.

captured them from the British in 1778 and made them part of the County of Virginia.

When the Illinois Territory was created in 1809 by act of Congress, Kaskaskia became the territorial capital, and it was the center of population when Nathaniel Pope petitioned Congress for statehood for his adopted territory on Jan. 16, 1818. The Congressional Enabling Act admitting Illinois to the select company of states was duly passed and Illinois became a state on Dec. 3, 1818. The first General Assembly convened at Kaskaskia on Oct. 5, 1818.

During the two years that the seat of government remained at Kaskaskia no capitol, assembly hall for the legislature, or offices for

the executive departments were owned by the State. From the records of the acts of the First Assembly it appears that the building occupied was rented as had been the Territorial offices.

The Assembly was composed of 13 senators and 27 representatives, and their official rooms were in a limestone house surmounted by a gambrel roof of unpainted boards and shingles. The lower floor was fitted up for the House and the chamber above for the Senate.

On March 29, 1819, during the second session of the General Assembly, appropriations were made to cover the rent for the first two sessions of the First General Assembly of the State as well as the Constitutional Convention of 1818, as follows:

"To George Fisher for the use of three rooms of his house during the present and preceding session, \$4.00 per day; also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Convention, \$2.00 per day."

Move Capital to Vandalia in 1820

If by the term "Capitol" or "State House" is meant any building in which the legislature holds its sessions then Kaskaskia may claim the honor of being the site of the first Illinois Capitol. If the term is taken to mean a building duly authorized and owned by the State then Kaskaskia must yield the honor to Vandalia where the State fathers moved the seat of their commonwealth in 1820.

The removal of the capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia grew out of a mania for speculation on the part of some of the State's early citizens. It was thought that money could be made by starting a land boom in a new location. Congress was petitioned for a grant of four

sections of land with the understanding that a town be laid out on the site and the capital remain there for 20 years. The choice of the grant was limited to the Kaskaskia River and "as near as might be east of the third principal meridian on that river." The place selected was known as Reeve's Bluff, a heavily timbered tract, beautifully situated on the right bank of the river.

The origin of the name "Vandalia" is not known of a certainty, and for many years credence was given to the story that some wag managed to convince the founders that the spot had been inhabited by an extinct tribe of savages known as "Vandals." The most plausible suggested origin is that of Vandalia, Ohio. In 1775, 45 years before the establishment of the Illinois town, the Ohio Land Company's name had been changed to the Vandalia Land Company. From this sprang the name of Vandalia, Ohio. Regardless of where the name originated the city planners proceeded to justify the story of vandalism by uprooting all the trees which might have shaded the public square and streets.

Build First Vandalia Capitol of Wood

Five commissioners were appointed to direct the work of establishing the new capital, and a building, described as "a plain two story wooden structure", was erected. The lower floor was devoted to one room for the House of Representatives. A passage and stairway led to the second floor which consisted of two rooms, the larger for the Senate Chamber and the smaller for the Council of Revision. The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer occupied rented offices detached from the Capitol.

The State Archives consisting of a small wagonload, were removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia by Sidney Breese, then clerk to the Secretary of State and later a Supreme Court Justice and U. S. Senator. Breese was paid \$25.00 for his labor.

The first session of the Second General Assembly met in the first Capitol owned by Illinois on Dec. 4, 1820, and during its sitting passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the next 20 years.

Fire Destroys Vandalia Capitol

On Dec. 9, 1823 the Capitol was destroyed by fire and was succeeded by a more commodious structure built of brick. This building cost \$15,000, of which amount the citizens of Vandalia contributed \$3,000.

Although Vandalia had been voted the State capital for a period of 20 years, before half the allotted time had elapsed the question of removal to another site was agitated. This caused the General Assembly to pass an act in 1833 calling for a vote on the subject at the next general election. The sites on which the vote was to be taken were Vandalia, Jacksonville, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, and the State's geographical center. Alton received the greatest number of votes but the margin was so small as to be inconclusive, and the vote was not announced officially as it would undoubtedly have been rejected by the next General Assembly. So the suggested removal from Vandalia was dropped until the 1836-37 session revived the question.

Lincoln Suggests Springfield

Matters then took a very different turn for the proposal was interesting a rising young

lawyer known as Abraham Lincoln who represented Sangamon County. Lincoln introduced a bill providing for removal of the capital of Illinois to Springfield, and he was backed by eight fellow members who with him were known as the Long Nine because their aggregate height was 54 feet.

One of the reasons advanced in favor of the removal to Springfield was that the Vandalia Capitol was small and inadequate for the State's growing needs. To obviate this objection the



State House at Vandalia. This was the third building at Vandalia to be used as a Capitol. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second torn down to make room for the building of this edifice in an attempt to prevent the shift of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. After the move the building became the Fayette County Court house but is now State property.



Sangamon County Court House at Springfield as it looked before being remodeled. This building was started in 1837 and used as the State Capitol until it became too small for the State's growing needs, leading to the erection of the present State House. On May 4, 1865, in what is now the Circuit Court Room, Lincoln's remains lay in state before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

citizens of Vandalia, in their anxiety to frustrate the move, tore down the Capitol without authorization in the summer of 1836 while the legislature had recessed, and erected another and more commodious edifice at a cost of \$16,000.

But with the return of the legislators the fight was again taken up and Lincoln finally led the way to Springfield's victory. The removal was voted on Feb. 25, 1837 by a count of 46 to 37 in the House and 24 to 13 in the Senate. Furthermore, the speculative citizens of Vandalia were reimbursed for their expenditure on the new Capitol they had erected and the build-

ing deeded to Fayette County as a County Court House, for which purpose it was used until repurchased by the State. The Assembly of 1837 completed its work by appropriating \$50,000 for the building of a new Capitol at Springfield.

The cornerstone of the new Capitol at Springfield was laid on July 4, 1837. The total cost of the work had been estimated at \$130,000 but \$260,000 was expended on it before its completion. The building occupied the center of the square, nearly three acres in extent, and was constructed of cut stone brought from a quarry six miles away. The building took 15 years to complete but was considered one of the architectural wonders of the State.

Springfield Site of Famous Speech

This building, now the Sangamon County Court House, is rich in Lincoln associations. After Lincoln became a resident of Springfield in 1837 he was, of course, one of the regular frequenters of the State House. In addition to serving in the legislature he appeared and argued cases before the Supreme Court, located in the edifice, and made frequent use of the State and Supreme Court libraries. In this building he first took public issue with Douglas, here he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech, here were his headquarters during his 1860 campaign for the Presidency, and here finally his remains rested on May 4, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Present State House Planned in 1867

But after the building had been in use 27 years its inadequacies became so apparent that in 1867 the 25th General Assembly passed a bill calling for the erection of a new Capitol, the

fifth of the buildings owned by Illinois for her seat of government and the one in use today.

The enabling act for the present State House limited its cost to \$3,000,000 and named a board of seven commissioners to superintend the provisions of the act. On Oct. 5, 1868 the formal laying of the cornerstone took place on a plot of land deeded to the State by the City of Springfield. By September, 1869 the foundations had been completed at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. This exhausted the first appropriation of \$450,000 and that same year a second appropriation of \$450,000 was made. In 1871 the legislature voted an additional \$600,000, then in 1873 another \$1,000,000, and yet again in 1875 the sum of \$800,000.

Capitol Cost Nearly \$4,000,000

The old Capitol, now Sangamon County Court House, was vacated in 1876 in favor of the new Capitol but still the building was far from completion and so in 1877 there was made an appropriation of \$531,712 for its completion, contingent upon approval of the people. This proposition was submitted to the voters in the November election of that year but defeated. On resubmission in 1885 it won approval so making possible the appropriation of funds for the completion of the structure in 1888, 21 years after its authorization. The old Capitol was sold to Sangamon County for \$200,000 and has since then been used as the County Court House.

Rich Coal Vein Under Capitol

The present Capitol, situated on a nine acre plot, is in the form of a Latin cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter and

upon which the vast dome rests, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. It is interesting to know that many feet below runs one of the richest veins of Illinois coal.

The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet thick from the foundation to the first story. They are built of granular magnesian limestone from the Sonora quarries of Hancock County.

The outer walls of the superstructure are of Niagara limestone, that of the lower stories from the quarries of Joliet and that of the upper stories from Lemont.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red beacon which glows throughout the night as a guidance for aviators.

Guide to Illinois Capitol

THE OFFICES of the Springfield Capitol, which is under the custody of the Secretary of State, are grouped on each floor about a rotunda which rises to the great dome. On the first floor, facing toward the east and in the center of the building is a bronze figure representing Illinois welcoming the world to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. This figure was in the Illinois Building at the Exposition and was afterward presented to the State by the women of Illinois.

Radiating from this central figure are four corridors leading to various State offices. In the east corridor are the Insurance and Public

Health central offices. In the west are the Department of Public Works and Buildings with its Division of Waterways, and the Department of Conservation offices. In the north are the offices of the Banking Department of the Treasurer, Old Age Assistance offices, and additional offices of the Insurance Department.

In the south corridor are the offices of the Department of Registration and Education, the Department of Labor, the Secretary of State's office of supplies and its Shipping Department. Close by is also a United States Post Office.

On the second floor in the east corridor are the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State. In the reception room of the Governor's office are hung portraits of deceased former governors of Illinois. In the anteroom to the Governor's office are the pictures of the living ex-governors.

Rainey Portrait on Second Floor

Recently a portrait of the late Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill., Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington at the time of his death Aug. 19, 1934, was hung on the east wall beside the entrance to the Governor's Reception Room. He served as representative from the 20th District from 1903 until the time of his death with the exception of one term. The portrait is the work of Hans Schlereth. An appropriation was voted by the 61st General Assembly for a portrait of the late U. S. Senator James Hamilton Lewis as a companion piece to the Rainey portrait.

Opening from the west corridor of the second floor are the offices of the Automobile Department of the Secretary of State and also the



A statue of David E. Shanahan by Frederick C. Hibbard was placed in one of the niches of the second floor rotunda on June 7, 1939. This was in tribute to a statesman who served 42 years in the General Assembly, being Speaker of the House five times. Mr. Shanahan was born in May township, Lee County, in 1862 and his family moved to Chicago three months after his birth. He entered politics at an early age and became one of the most respected of Illinois State leaders. He died at Chicago Oct. 18, 1936.

offices of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Off the north corridor are the central offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer and those of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In the south corridor are the offices of the Secretary of State's Index, Securities, and Corporation Departments, and the offices of the Department of Public Welfare. The office of the Index Department was formerly the Supreme Court and possesses a very finely decorated ceiling.

House and Senate on Third Floor

On the third floor of the Capitol are the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House being on the south and the Senate on the north side. Back of these two chambers are the offices of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor, respective presiding offi-

cers of the House and Senate, also committee rooms and lounges. On the third floor is also found the Legislative Reference Bureau, an important legal library to aid legislators in the drafting of bills.

The Senate and House Chambers were recently redecorated, the Senate in a scheme in which light tan and gold predominate while the House is in light green and gold. In addition, an electrical sign board which indicates the number of the legislative bill under consideration has been installed high over the back of the Senate President's rostrum.

On the fifth and sixth floors are a number of offices, among them one of the shipping departments of the Public Health laboratories.

Fine Marble Decorates State House

The walls of the rotunda and the corridors are mosaic work in vari-colored marbles. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the dome's arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The grand stairway leading from the second to the third floor in the west wing of the building is constructed of various kinds of solid marble, as are also the columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters and wainscoting.

The polished columns in the second story of the rotunda are of Missouri red granite with bases of blue granite and rich foliated Tuckahoe marble. The wainscoting of the corridors of vari-colored marbles, domestic and imported, including white Italian, Alps green, Lisbon, Glen Falls, old Tennessee, and Concord, is artistically constructed and the work is highly esteemed for its beauty and durability.

Mural decorations and statuary are used conspicuously throughout the Capitol. Most frequently inspected by visitors are the murals of the north and south corridors on the first floor. They represent events and scenes closely connected with the history of Illinois, such as old Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, Starved Rock, old Fort Dearborn, New Salem in Lincoln's time, General Grant taking command of the troops at Cairo during the Civil War, Marquette and Joliet in conference with Indians, and Governor Coles liberating his slaves on his way to Illinois down the Ohio River. These murals were not executed by any known artist but resulted from a contract with a decorating company many years ago. While they are inaccurate their value lies in the fact that they are part of our storied past.

At the head of the first landing of the grand stairway is a huge painting representing Col. George Rogers Clark effecting a treaty with the Indians in 1778 at Fort Gage after he had captured it and forever ended British occupation. One of the figures in the foreground is supposed to represent the great pioneer Daniel Boone.

On the second floor in the east corridor, adjoining the Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices, are panels of feminine figures representing allegorically War, Peace, Art, and Literature.

In addition to the Shanahan statue before described are statues of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and Governor John Wood (1860-61) in niches about the second floor rotunda.

Eight Huge Bronzes Near Base of Dome

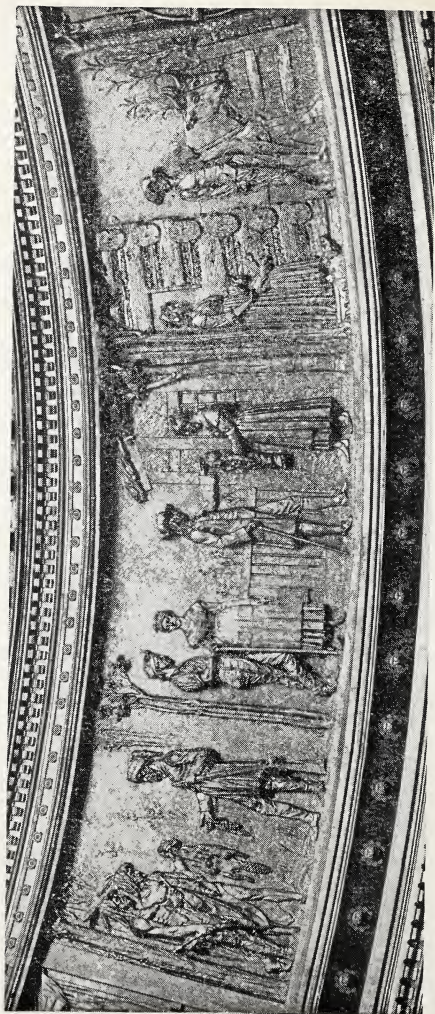
High upon the walls of the rotunda on pedestals near the base of the inner dome are

heroic bronze casts of eight men prominent in the civil and military history of Illinois. These are: Ninian Edwards, governor by appointment and reappointment during the entire territorial period, and third governor of the State; Shadrach Bond, first governor; Edward Coles, second governor; Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. senator; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. senator; U. S. Grant, commander of all the Union armies at the close of the Civil War and President of the United States; John A. Logan, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War and afterwards U. S. senator; and William Morrison, eminent as a statesman and jurist.

Still above these statues and just at the base of the inner dome is a frieze that is without a doubt the most artistic piece of decoration in Illinois' Capitol. It consists of a series of allegorical and historical plaster casts painted to have the appearance of bronze. One panel may be identified with certainty and this illustrates one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. The remaining panels represent pioneer life in Illinois, but the identity of most of the figures remains questionable. Early accounts of the Capitol reveal the fact that the panels were not in accord with the author's order.

In the north corridor on the second floor is hung an oil painting of Lincoln and Douglas at an open air debate in Charleston. On the third floor in the south, north, and east alcoves respectively can be seen allegorical murals representing Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture.

In the House Chamber hang oil paintings of Lincoln and Douglas, while at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum in both the House and the Senate are paintings of George Washington.

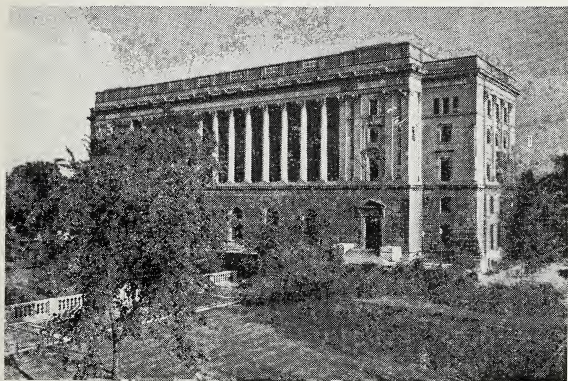


BAS RELIEF FRIEZE INSIDE CAPITOL DOME

This portion of the fine frieze inside the State House dome represents scenes in the lives of the pioneer settlers of Illinois. At the left is a fur trader bargaining with Indians, in the center a community life setting, and at the right a farmer saying farewell to his family before going to his fields.

Centennial Building Commemorates Illinois' Admission to Union

THE ILLINOIS Centennial Building, designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union, is regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the Middle West. The cornerstone was laid on Oct. 5, 1918, and the building completed in July, 1923 at a cost of \$3,000,000. The site of the building is historic for under the northwest corner is the land on which stood the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. In this house Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, and there Mrs. Lincoln died in 1882, 17 years after the President's assassination.



Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield
Illinois Centennial Building, home of the State Libraries,
Museum, and other important divisions.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)

Memorial Hall of the Illinois Centennial Building where are kept the State's historic regimental flags.

The exterior of the Centennial Building is of limestone, and one of its chief architectural features is a row of twelve beautifully proportioned Corinthian columns. Back of these columns are art windows that furnish light for the libraries within.

On the frieze on the north, west, south, and east sides are inscribed the names of prominent Illinoisians. The entrances to the building are at the east and west ends and are alike in all details. Seven steps below the two entrances is the magnificent Memorial Hall on either side of which are ranged in glass cases the flags of the Illinois regiments.

The Memorial Hall is 154 feet 8 inches long and 41 feet 2 inches wide. At its east end is the Gold Star Mother's Memorial, by Leon

Hermant, dedicated on Dec. 11, 1930. The interior walls of the Hall are lined with Mankato stone to the ceiling, 25½ feet above the floor, this ceiling being covered, except in panel spaces with 18 carat gold leaf. The floor of the Hall is of Missouri marble and Mankato stone in square and circular patterns.

On the first floor of the Centennial Building, in addition to the impressive Memorial Hall with its array of Illinois flags, are the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and those of the Civil Service Commission and Commerce Commission. On the second floor are various State offices.

Libraries and Lincoln Room on Third Floor

On the third floor are the General and Extension Divisions of the State library, the State Historical Library, and the Lincoln Room. These Divisions occupy the major part of the floor at the west end. This library serves State officials, private individuals, clubs and local libraries, houses over 200,000 bound volumes, 85,000 pamphlets, 1,000 current magazines, and an art collection of 18,000 items.

The Historical Library and the Lincoln Room at the east end of the third floor are filled with the most detailed information on the history of our State together with valuable relics of the martyred President. Through the efforts of the Historical Librarian, the State Historical Society, and private donors, the collections in this Library are constantly being added to and form the fountain head of information for research students in every phase of State history.

The fifth floor is a large and well stocked museum, particularly interesting to the student of Illinois geology and fauna. Especially beau-

tiful are the glass cases showing wild animals in lifelike settings, and the museum's remarkable collection of stuffed birds from all over the world. A gallery serves as a display room for paintings by Illinois artists.

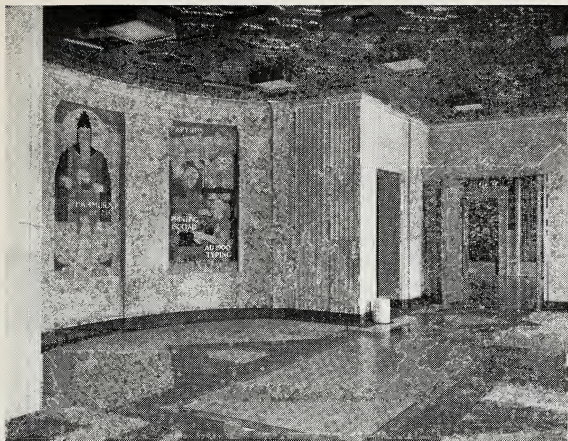
Centennial Auditorium Seats 800

In an annex of the main building is a tastefully decorated auditorium which seats about 800 people. On the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the annex are the offices of the State Highway Division. In the basement are various offices, the Court of Claims, and the Collections Department of the Extension Division of the State Library which performs sterling service by making over 5,600,000 loans of books to schools, and non-library communities throughout the State.

Archives Division Building Is Added to Capitol Group

To the west of the Centennial Building is the new Archives Building housing the Archives Division of the State Library, completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,000 of which the Federal Government's Public Work Administration contributed \$320,000. Designed by the State Architect the new building matches the Centennial Building architecturally except for modification that had to be introduced because of its functional purposes.

This building is the third of its type in the United States, the two others being at Wash-



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)

Lobby of Archives Division Building

ington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. The cornerstone was laid on March 30, 1936, and the building formally taken over by the Secretary of State, under whose custody it lies, in January, 1938. While the present structure is 153 feet long and 67 feet deep it has been designed and placed on a plot which will allow extension to four times the present capacity when State needs so require in years to come.

Provides Unusual Protection

The new building protects the State's valuable records from loss, tampering, and such physical hazards as fire, damp, excessive heat, and vermin. State records, here and elsewhere, have been destroyed in the past because of lack of such protection.

Present capacity is for 140,000 cubic feet of records. Because of this enormous mass the building is carried on caissons sunk 35 feet to bedrock. Like the Centennial Building, it is constructed of solid masonry faced with Indiana limestone. Windows show on the first two floors only on the north, east and west fronts, while third floor windows are concealed behind ornamental stone grills, which, with a row of pilasters, form the decorative design of the facade.

Fifteen Miles of Steel Cabinets

There are no windows to any of the vaults with their 15 miles of steel filing cabinets. These vaults occupy the center rear and upper floors. The building is connected by tunnel to the Centennial building and Capitol.

The rooms open to the public are the Lobby, Museum, Reference Room, and the Public Catalog and Conference Rooms on the first floor; another lobby, intended for exhibits, and the Archives Administrative office on the second floor. These public rooms are in the center, north, and west sides of the building. The public is not admitted to floors above the second.

Workrooms occupy the basement and part of the first, second and third floors, some of these being a photographic laboratory, and a special Receiving Room where incoming documents are cleaned and fumigated before being admitted to the upper floor vaults.

The public rooms show the Williamsburg influence in woodwork and colors. The first floor lobby has Joliet stone walls, a patterned blue and gray marble floor, and an ornate polychrome ceiling with a bronze coat. Facing the bronze and glass entrance is an alcove with a

sculptured stone triple panel, brilliantly colored by a new process. Above this mural is a gold inscription "Archives of the State of Illinois," and below another which reads "The Records of Human Achievement."

Bronze is used decoratively for stair rails, lighting fixtures, radiator enclosures, and elevator doors. The star motif is used frequently in floor insets, lighting fixtures, radiator covers, and door studs. The double elevator doors on the first floor symbolize "Asylum" and "Charity," and "Defense" and "Security," while those on the second floor symbolize "Legislature," "Unity," "Court," and "Equity."

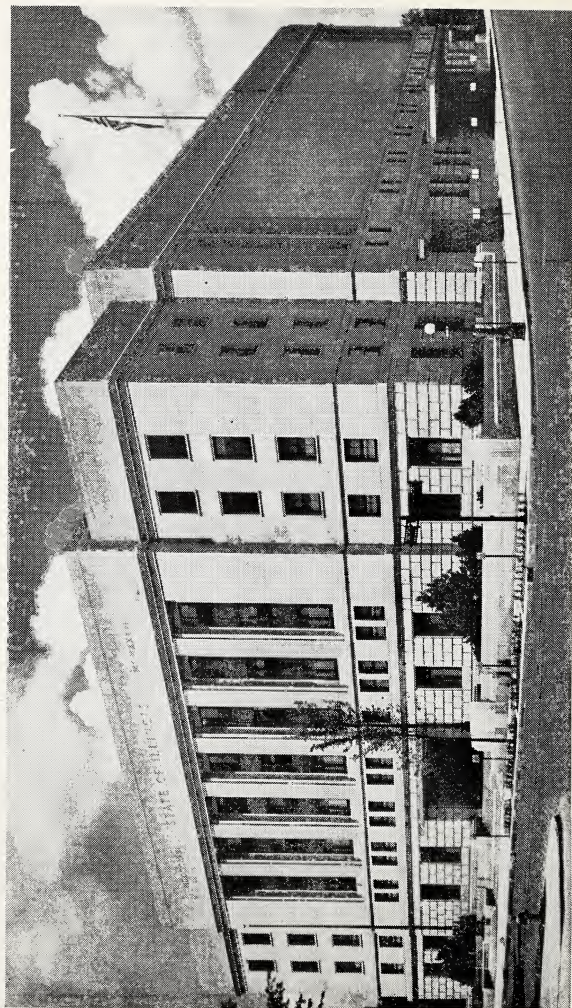
To the right of the first floor lobby is a Museum, decorated in Empire style with a white panelled wainscot and dark green upper wall, with gold and black accents. Two sets of double doors lead into the Reference Library.

Striking Knotty Pine Panels

The Reference room and the first and second floor conference rooms are panelled from floor to ceiling in knotty pine of Georgian design, with appropriate brass and glass chandeliers and side wall lights. The furniture is mahogany in Chippendale style.

The Public Catalog Room has an ornate ceiling of cream color trimmed with gold and red, and chocolate brown walls. Built in reference tables and light maple card cabinets make this one of the building's most striking rooms.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the building, but in addition a fire alarm system of the latest type has been installed so that at no time may any harm come to Illinois' historic records.



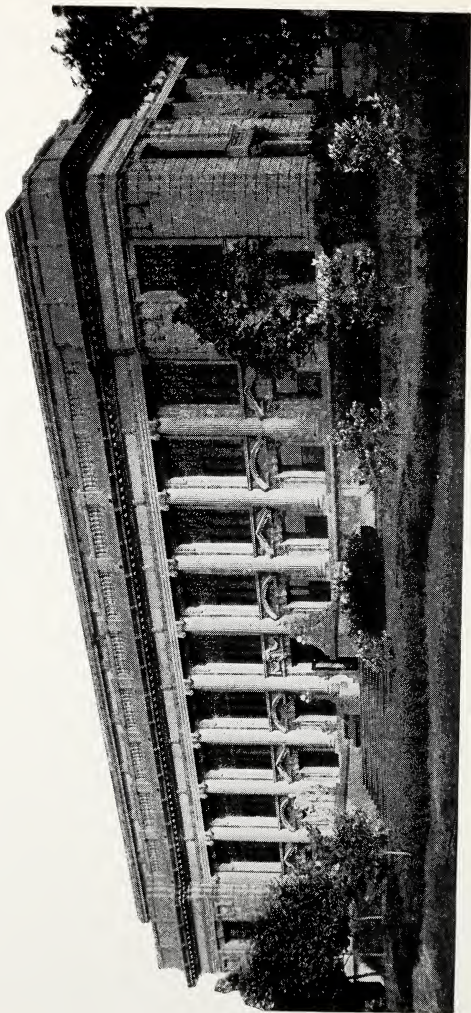
State Armory and Office Building.

Armory and Office Building

To the north of the Capitol, on the same site where once stood the Armory destroyed by fire in 1934, stands the recently completed Armory and Office building. Its nucleus is a large auditorium and drill hall around which are grouped sundry offices, entrances to which are on the north and south ends. On the East Monroe Street side are offices for the Highways Division of the State Police, the Bureau of Criminal Identification under the Department of Public Welfare, the general offices of the Division of Old Age Assistance, the Division of Pardons and Paroles, the Purchase and Supplies Division of the Department of Finance, the Immigrant Commission of the Department of Registration and Education, the Division of Fire Inspection, and the Division of Seed Inspection and the Division of Standards, both under the Department of Agriculture.

On the East Adams Street side of the Armory one gains admittance to the quarters of the 130th Infantry of the Illinois National Guard, Assembly and Conference rooms, the offices of the Adjutant General and his Military and Naval Department, and the Department of Finance's Motor Fuel Tax, Oil Inspection, and Public Utility Tax divisions. On the upper floors are the offices of the Division of Architecture and Engineering and the U. S. National Park Service.

In the basement are additional quarters of the Illinois National Guard, a rifle range, shower rooms, and vaults for storage for various State offices.



NORTH FRONT OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Illinois Supreme Court Building erected in 1905. This houses the Appellate and Supreme Courts. The upper floor is given over to living quarters for the Supreme Court Judges when in session.

Supreme Court Building

THE BUILDING occupied by the two highest Illinois courts at the southeast corner of Second Street and Capitol Avenue, facing the State House, is regarded as a true rendition of classic architecture. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building dedicated in 1908. The appropriations for the building totalled \$500,000 and the structure was completed within this sum.

On the first floor are the offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, while the east half of this floor is occupied by the Attorney General.

The second floor is of monumental proportions and finished in dark mahogany. At its east end is the State Law Library. Along the north front are the Court Room and conference room of the Supreme Court. On the south side is the Court Room of the Appellate Court.

The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme Court justices while in session.

The Supreme Court is the highest State court, consisting of seven judges, one from each of seven districts. The office of Chief Justice is held in turn by different members, and in order to decide any case four judges must agree.

In a few cases the Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction. In general, however, it is a court of appeals either from the Appellate Court or directly from the Circuit and County courts. Its decision is final except in instances where a State law may be shown to conflict with a Federal law.



Stephen A. Douglas statue in the State House grounds.

Guide to Statues on State House Grounds

Five distinguished pieces of statuary dot the east front of the Capitol. They represent Lincoln, Douglas, Menard, Yates, and Palmer, all of whose lives deserve close study by the sons and daughters of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Statue

This monument to the Great Emancipator was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1918 on the same day as the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, the date being the hundredth anniversary of the first sitting of Illinois' First General Assembly. The sculpture is the work of Andrew O'Connor and was unveiled by Lord Charnwood, one of Lincoln's best known biographers. The frontispiece of this booklet shows a profile view of the head of this statue. At the rear of the granite slab which forms a background for the statue is inscribed Lincoln's eloquent Farewell Address to Springfield on the occasion of his departure for Washington to serve his first term as U. S. President.

Stephen A. Douglas Statue

This splendid likeness of the "Little Giant" was dedicated on Oct 5, 1918 at the same time as the Lincoln statue. It cost \$25,000 and is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold, a pupil of Lorado Taft. From an artistic point of view it is one of the finest of the Capitol grounds monuments, the bronze seems almost alive in its virility. It shows Douglas in the later years of his life in the act of making one of his stirring addresses.

As an orator, lawyer, and politician Douglas in his short life became one of the most noted figures in Illinois history. He was born on April 23, 1813 at Brandon, Vermont, and came to Illinois in his early manhood to follow the legal profession. Appointed a state's attorney in 1835 he resigned the same year to enter the legislature. He was then appointed Secretary of State in 1840 by Gov. Thomas Carlin but resigned in the following year when elected to the State Supreme Court, resigning this post in turn to enter Congress in 1842. He served several terms in the House and was thrice elected U. S. Senator for Illinois. Douglas died at 48 in Chicago on June 3, 1861 during his third term as Senator.



*Herbert Georg Photo,
Springfield*

**Pierre Menard statue
in the State House
grounds.**

Pierre Menard Statue

Pierre Menard, a native of Quebec, came to Vincennes in 1787 at the age of 20 and established himself as a dealer in furs and pelts. In 1791 he moved to Kaskaskia where he resided until his death in 1845. As he flourished in business he came to play an important part in the political life of the community. Almost universally beloved because of his honesty and generosity he came to be President of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Territorial General Assemblies, and from 1818 to 1822 served as our first Lieutenant Governor.

Menard's statue was the gift of Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, son of one of Menard's earliest business associates, but curiously enough no record exists of the artist who executed the work. The committee which chose the design consisted of E. B. Washburne, Gov. Richard J.

Oglesby, Secretary of State Henry D. Dement, Ninian Edwards, and Joseph Gillespie. The statue was dedicated on June 10, 1888 and the papers of the day devoted three columns to the ceremony without a mention of the sculptor. Diligent search by the Historical Library has failed to solve the problem. The statue was cast by the Hallowell Granite Co. of Hallowell, Maine, but the firm has passed out of existence. The statue, however, is a good likeness as it was obtained from an oil painting belonging to a member of Menard's family living at St. Genevieve, Mo.

John M. Palmer Statue

John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth governor of Illinois, was born in Kentucky of a line of distinguished Americans originally settled in Virginia in 1621. In 1831 Palmer and his father left Kentucky for Illinois because of their strong anti-slavery principles, a cause which was largely responsible for the future governor's close friendship with Lincoln and Yates. Palmer had a distinguished



John M. Palmer statue in the State House grounds.

Richard Yates Statue

The statue to Governor Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, is the work of Albin Polasek, and was dedicated with that of John M. Palmer on Oct. 16, 1923.

Gov. Yates was largely instrumental in winning Illinois support of Lincoln for the Presidency, and must be given much of the credit for Illinois' enlistment of 259,147 men during the Civil War. After his governorship Yates served one term in the U. S. Senate.



Richard Yates statue in the State House grounds.

career as a soldier, lawyer, and politician. During the Civil War he was active in recruiting regiments and rose to the rank of general. Besides being governor he served in the U. S. Senate and in 1896 was candidate of the gold Democrats for the Presidency. Palmer's bronze memorial is the work of Leonard Crunelle.

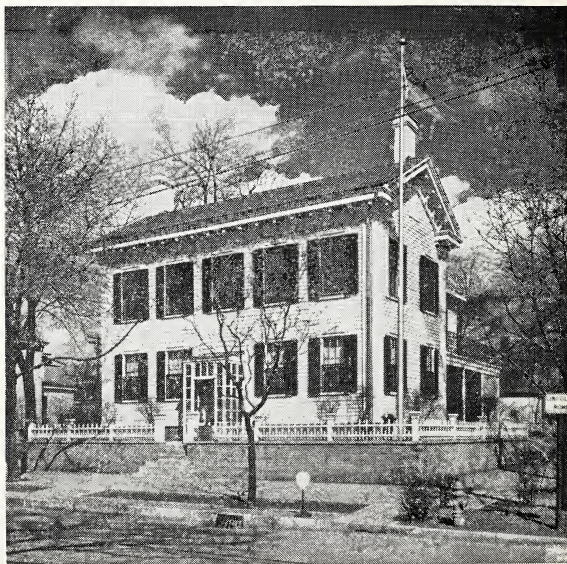
Springfield and Lincoln

BESIDE the County Court House described on pages 9 and 10, and the Lincoln Home shown below, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the Great Emancipator. Bronze memorial tablets are at the following places:

Site of Speed's General Store, 107 South Fifth St. Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841), 109 N. Fifth St.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843), 203 S. Sixth St.



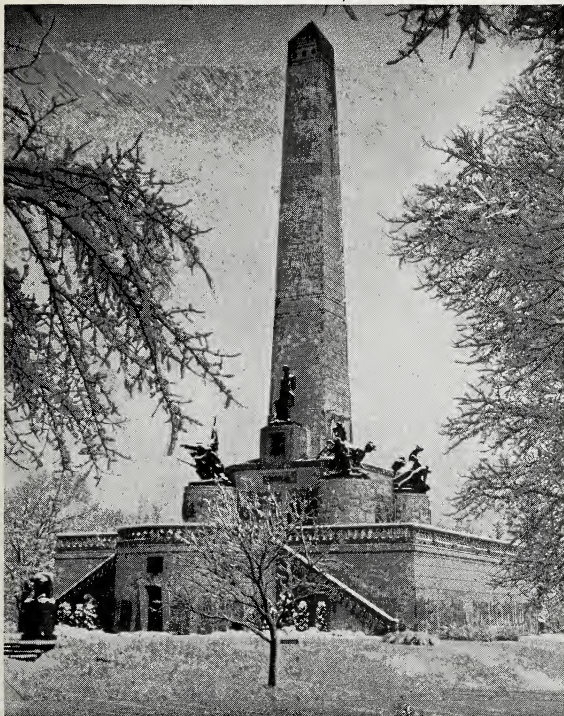
(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lincoln Home at Springfield. This was the only house Lincoln ever owned and where he lived after his marriage to Mary Todd.

Site of Lincoln and Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams. Here Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844 and here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Former site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth St. Here Lincoln received the news on May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the Presidency.



(Herbert Georg Photo, Springfield)
Lincoln Tomb at Springfield. This national shrine is open to visitors all the year round.

Lincoln Home

THE ONLY home which Abraham Lincoln ever owned is maintained as a museum and is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The house is at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

Lincoln Tomb

NO VISIT to Springfield is complete without an inspection of Abraham Lincoln's Tomb and Monument. It is located about two miles north of the Capitol and easily reached by road or bus.

The tomb was dedicated on Oct. 15, 1874 but in 1930-31 it was completely reconstructed on a plan by and with the supervision of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond. The tomb as it was before reconstruction was an imperfect memorial compared to the splendid shrine it is today, a dignified and beautiful tribute to the man who "Belongs to the Ages." The exterior of the tomb was left unchanged, but the interior extensively remodeled.

Visit New Salem

ANYONE interested in the history of Lincoln and his adopted state, will be irresistibly attracted by the superb reconstruction of his first Illinois home, the village of New Salem in New Salem State Park near Petersburg, about 25 miles northwest of Springfield.

Executive Mansion

Fronting on Jackson Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets stands the Governor's mansion, an imposing brick structure, painted white and surrounded by beautifully landscaped grounds. The Mansion was built in 1855 at a cost of \$31,000 and contains 28 rooms. The offices of the Governor are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the reception rooms and the State Dining Room. In the latter room hangs an interesting picture of Edward D. Baker, Congressman, prominent Whig, and friend of Lincoln. This picture was painted by an unknown artist and bought by Lincoln. Lincoln's second son, who died at an early age, was named for Baker.